

## LASER BEAM SCANNER

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION1. Field of Invention

5       **[0001]** The invention relates to a laser beam scanner that scans a laser beam across a photosensitive member to form an image thereon.

2. Description of Related Art

**[0002]** Such a laser beam scanner 100, as shown in Fig. 7, has conventionally been known. Fig. 7 illustrates the basic structure of the conventional laser beam scanner 100.

10       **[0003]** The laser beam scanner 100 includes a laser light source 101 into which a semiconductor laser element and a collimator lens are integrated, a cylindrical lens 102 that converges the laser beam emitted from the laser light source 101, a polygon mirror 103 that deflects the laser beam having passed through the cylindrical lens 102, a first f $\theta$  lens 104 and a second f $\theta$  lens 105 that converge the laser beam  
15       deflected by the polygon mirror 103 on a photosensitive drum 110, a beam detector 106, as a light-sensing element, that detects the laser beam having passed through the second f $\theta$  lens 105, and a focusing lens 107 that converges the laser beam having passed through the second f $\theta$  lens 105 on the beam detector.

**[0004]** The first f $\theta$  lens 104 has converging power mainly in the main  
20       scanning direction, while the second f $\theta$  lens 105 has converging power mainly in the sub-scanning direction. At this time, it is to be understood that the main scanning direction is the direction in which the laser beam is scanned by the rotation of the polygon mirror 103, while the sub-scanning direction is the direction perpendicular to the main scanning direction. The beam detector 106, disposed at a laser beam  
25       converging point outside the effective scanning range on the photosensitive drum 110, detects the laser beam emitted from the laser light source 101 to provide the scan start timing.

**[0005]** In another known laser beam scanner, a mirror is provided to reflect the laser beam having passed through the second f $\theta$  lens 105 and the reflected laser  
30       beam is converged by the focusing lens 107 on the beam detector 106.

**[0006]** Also known is a multiple laser beam scanner that uses a plurality of laser beams in order to increase the exposure speed. In such a multiple laser beam

scanner, a beam detector must receive all of the multiple laser beams, which are spaced from each other in the sub-scanning direction, in order to provide the scan start timing of each laser beam. In this case, the beam detector must have a light-receiving surface wide enough in the sub-scanning direction to receive all of the multiple laser beams.

[0007] However, as the light-receiving surface is increased, capacitance of the sensing element increases and its response deteriorates.

[0008] Sensitivity of the light-receiving surface varies from position to position depending on manufacturing conditions. When the positions of laser beams incident upon the light-receiving surface are fairly separated from each other, a lag of the scan start timing between the laser beams is caused due to the above-mentioned variations in sensitivity.

[0009] Another problem is that the large light-receiving surface makes the beam detector and its mounting space large. As a result, it is difficult to downsize products incorporating such a multiple laser beam scanner.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0010] The invention addresses the forgoing problems and provides a laser beam scanner capable of reducing the width of a beam detector in the sub-scanning direction required for receiving a plurality of laser beams emitted from a plurality of laser light sources.

[0011] According to one aspect of the invention, a laser beam scanner for scanning a plurality of laser beams in a main scanning direction includes a plurality of laser light sources, each of which emits a laser beam; a deflector that deflects the laser beam emitted from each of the plurality of laser light sources; a first converging unit that converges, in the main scanning direction and in a sub-scanning direction perpendicular to the main scanning direction, the laser beam deflected by the deflector; a photosensitive member across which the laser beam converged at least in the sub-scanning direction by the first converging unit is scanned; a detector that receives and detects the laser beam converged at least in the main scanning direction by the first converging unit to provide scan start timing of the laser beam, a second converging unit that converges the laser beam emitted from each of the plurality of laser light sources on the deflector; and a third converging unit that converges, in the sub-scanning direction, the laser beam converged at least in the main scanning

direction by the first converging unit, on the detector. A lateral magnification in the sub-scanning direction in an optical path from the deflector to the detector is less than the lateral magnification in the sub-scanning direction in an optical path from the deflector to the photosensitive member.

5       **[0012]** Each of the laser beams emitted from a plurality of laser light sources is deflected by the deflector. Then the deflected laser beam, which is converged at least in the sub-scanning direction by the first converging unit, on the photosensitive member. Meanwhile, the detector detects the laser beam deflected by the deflector and converged at least in the main scanning direction by the first converging unit and  
10       converged by the third converging unit in order to provide the scan start timing of the laser beam.

**[0013]** Because the lateral magnifications are set as described above in the laser beam scanner, the positions of the laser beams incident on the detector can be made closer to each other, in the sub-scanning direction, as compared with the case  
15       where the lateral magnifications are set otherwise.

**[0014]** Accordingly, a light-receiving surface of the detector can be made smaller. As a result, the capacitance of the light-receiving surface can be reduced and its response can be improved. In addition, positional variations in sensitivity of the light-receiving surface can be minimized. Thus, a lag of the scan start timing of each  
20       laser beam can be reduced.

**[0015]** Further, as the light-receiving surface becomes smaller, the beam detector becomes smaller, and the mounting space of the beam detector can be reduced. Thus, products incorporating a laser beam scanner structured as described above can be reduced in size.

25       **[0016]** Additionally, the second converging unit and the third converging unit may be formed by the same unidirectional converging lenses. In this case, the number of common parts increases, and thus the manufacturing cost of the laser beam scanner can be reduced.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

30       **[0017]** Preferred embodiments of the invention will be described with reference to the following figures wherein:

Fig. 1 is a side cross-sectional view of a laser printer viewed from a direction perpendicular to a sheet feed direction;

Fig. 2 illustrates the basic structure of a laser beam scanner according to a first embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 3A is a schematic diagram of a writing optical path sectioned in the sub-scanning direction, according to the first embodiment;

5 Fig. 3B is a schematic diagram of a beam detector optical path sectioned in the sub-scanning direction, according to the first embodiment;

Fig. 4A illustrates the relationship between beam spots in the writing optical path and a light-receiving surface of a beam detector, according to the first embodiment;

10 Fig. 4B illustrates the relationship between beam spots in the beam detector optical path and the light-receiving surface of the beam detector, according to the first embodiment;

Fig. 5A is a schematic diagram of a beam detector optical path sectioned in the sub-scanning direction in a laser beam scanner according to a second embodiment of the invention;

15 Fig. 5B illustrates the relationship between beam spots passing through a slit and a light-receiving surface of the beam detector, according to the second embodiment;

20 Fig. 5C illustrates the relationship between the beam spots incident upon the beam detector and the light-receiving surface of the beam detector, according to the second embodiment;

Fig. 6 illustrates the basic structure of the laser beam scanner according to the second embodiment; and

Fig. 7 illustrates the basic structure of a conventional laser beam scanner.

## 25 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

**[0018]** A first embodiment of a laser beam scanner according to the invention will be described in conjunction with the attached drawings. In the following exemplary embodiments, a laser beam scanner implementing the invention is used in a laser beam printer.

30 **[0019]** Referring first to Fig. 1, the basic structure of a laser printer will be described. Fig. 1 is a side cross-sectional view of the laser printer 1 viewed from a direction perpendicular to a sheet feed direction. In Fig. 1, it is understood that a side shown by the arrow X is a front side, a side shown by the arrow Y is a top side, and a

side facing the reader is a left side (when viewed from the front in the direction of arrow X).

[0020] The overall shape of the laser printer 1, defined by the main frame 11, is generally rectangular. At the bottom of the main frame 11, a sheet feeder 19 is provided so as to store and feed sheets P. A sheet P is fed from the sheet feeder 19 to a transport unit 18 via a front portion of the laser printer 1. Disposed above the transport unit 18 is a developing unit 17 integrated into a process unit. Disposed above the developing unit 17 is a laser beam scanner 12 implementing the invention. A photosensitive drum 77 in the developing unit 17 is uniformly electrically charged by a charger 78 provided above the photosensitive drum 77. The laser beam scanner 12 scans one or more laser beams, modulated based on image signals, across the photosensitive drum 77 to form a latent image.

[0021] Meanwhile, toner T contained in the developing unit 17 is supplied by a supply roller 74 to a developing roller 75. Toner T deposited around the developing roller 75 develops the latent image formed on the photosensitive drum 77 into a visible toner image. The toner T deposited around the developing roller 75 is regulated to an appropriate thickness by a layer thickness-regulating blade 76. The sheet P fed to the transport unit 18 is pinched by the photosensitive drum 77 and a transfer roller 87, and thereby the toner image on the photosensitive drum 77 is transferred to the sheet P. Then the sheet P is transported to a fixing unit 15 at the rear. After that, the sheet P is pinched by a heat roller 52 and a pressure roller 54. The toner on the sheet P is melted and permeates into the fibers of the sheet P, and the sheet P is transported toward the rear of the printer. Then the sheet P is discharged by a first discharge roller 55 and first and second driven rollers 56, 57 to an output tray 69 via a discharge path 16.

[0022] Referring now to Fig. 2, the basic structure of the laser beam scanner 12 will be described. Although, in the actual operation, a plurality of laser beams are used, only a single laser beam is shown in Fig. 2 for simplicity.

[0023] The laser beam scanner 12 includes a laser light source 47 into which a laser diode and a collimator lens are integrated, a first cylindrical lens 13 that is a unidirectional converging lens, a polygon mirror 23, a first  $f\theta$  lens 21, a second  $f\theta$  lens 22, a mirror 25, a second cylindrical lens 14 that is a unidirectional converging lens, a slit 50, and a beam detector 49.

[0024] A laser beam LB emitted from the laser light source 47 is converged in the sub-scanning direction by the first cylindrical lens 13, which has converging power in the sub-scanning direction, and strikes the polygon mirror 23. At this time, it is to be understood that the sub-scanning direction is the direction perpendicular to the direction in which the laser beam LB is scanned by the rotation of the polygon mirror 23 (namely, the main scanning direction). The polygon mirror 23, which is rotated by a scanner motor (not shown) at high speed in the direction of the arrow, deflects the laser beam LB at a constant angular velocity. The deflected laser beam LB is mainly converged in the main scanning direction by the first f $\theta$  lens 21 having converging power mainly in the main scanning direction. In addition, the deflected laser beam LB is mainly converged in the sub-scanning direction by the second f $\theta$  lens 22, which has converging power mainly in the sub-scanning direction. Consequently, the photosensitive drum 77 is irradiated with the laser beam traveling in the main scanning direction and a latent image is formed on the photosensitive drum 77.

[0025] The laser beam LB is reflected by the mirror 25 immediately before being scanned across the photosensitive drum 77. The reflected laser beam LB does not pass through the second f $\theta$  lens 22 having converging power in the sub-scanning direction. Instead, the reflected laser beam LB passes through the second cylindrical lens 14 having converging power in the sub-scanning direction and is converged mainly in the sub-scanning direction. Then the converged laser beam LB passes through the slit 50 provided on a light-receiving surface 49a of the beam detector 50, and is received by the beam detector 49.

[0026] The photosensitive drum 77 is rotated by a stepping motor (not shown). As the photosensitive drum 77 is rotated, the laser beam LB is scanned relative to the sub-scanning direction across a photosensitive member formed on the surface of the photosensitive drum 77. By being sequentially irradiated with the light beam LB, the photosensitive member is entirely exposed to the laser beam LB and, as a result, a latent image is formed thereon. The structure of a laser beam scanner similar to the above-described structure is disclosed in U.S. Patent Application 09/758,144 filed on January 12, 2001, Attorney's Docket No. 108072, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

[0027] Referring now to Figs. 3A, 3B, 4A and 4B, the lateral magnification in the sub-scanning direction in an optical path from the polygon mirror 23 to the

photosensitive drum 77 (hereinafter referred to as a "writing optical path") and the lateral magnification in the sub-scanning direction in an optical path from the polygon mirror 23 to the beam detector 49 (hereinafter referred to as a "BD optical path") will be described.

5       **[0028]** Fig. 3A is a schematic diagram showing the writing optical path sectioned along the sub-scanning direction. Fig. 3B is a schematic diagram showing the BD optical path sectioned along the sub-scanning direction. Fig. 4A illustrates the relationship between beam spots and the light-receiving surface 49a of the beam detector 49 if in the writing optical path. Fig. 4B illustrates the relationship between  
10       beam spots and the light-receiving surface 49a of the beam detector 49 in the BD optical path.

**[0029]** A multiple laser beam scanner using four laser beams will be described here by way of example. As shown in Fig. 3A, the lateral magnification in the sub-scanning direction in the writing optical path is  $L2/L1$  and, as shown in Fig.  
15       3B, the lateral magnification in the sub-scanning direction in the BD optical path is  $L4/L3$ .

**[0030]** In addition,  $L2/L1$  and  $L4/L3$  have the following relationship:  
 $L2/L1 > L4/L3$  ... expression 1.

**[0031]** In other words, the second cylindrical lens 14 (Fig. 2), placed in the  
20       BD optical path, is designed to have the curvature satisfying expression 1.

**[0032]** Turning now to Fig. 4A, the relationship between the beam spots and the light-receiving surface 49a of the beam detector 49 if in the writing optical path will be described. As shown in Fig. 4A, when four beam spots BS1-BS4 are incident upon the photosensitive drum 77, an adjacent two beam spots are spaced a distance  $x1$   
25       away from each other in the main scanning direction and a distance  $y1$  away from each other in the sub-scanning direction.

**[0033]** When expression 1 is not satisfied, as in a conventional laser beam scanner, for example, when  $L2/L1 = L4/L3$ , i.e., the light-receiving surface 49a of the beam detector 49 is in the writing optical path, the width  $d1$  in the sub-scanning  
30       direction of the light-receiving surface 49a of the beam detector 49 should be greater than  $3 \times y1$  ( $d1 > 3 \times y1$ ) in order to receive all of the four beam spots BS1, BS2, BS3, and BS4, in order. When the number of laser beams is  $n$  ( $\geq 2$ ), the following expression should be satisfied:

$d1 > (n-1)y1 \dots$  expression 2.

**[0034]** Turning now to Fig. 4B, the relationship between the beam spots and the light-receiving surface 49a of the beam detector 49 in the BD optical path will be described. As shown in Fig. 4B, when four beam spots BS1-BS4 are incident upon the light-receiving surface 49a, adjacent two beam spots are spaced a distance  $x2$  away from each other in the main scanning direction and a distance  $y2$  away from each other in the sub-scanning direction.

**[0035]** In this case, the relationship between  $y1$  and  $y2$  is expressed as follows:

$y1 > y2 \dots$  expression 3.

**[0036]** The relationship between  $x1$  and  $x2$  can be arbitrarily set. However, when the second cylindrical lens 14 having converging power only in the sub-scanning direction is used, the relationship between  $x1$  and  $x2$  will be as follows:

$x1 = x2 \dots$  expression 4.

**[0037]** The width  $d2$  in the sub-scanning direction of the light-receiving surface 49a of the beam detector 49 should satisfy the following expression in order to receive all of the four laser beams BS1-BS4 in the BD optical path:

$d2 > (n-1)y2 \dots$  expression 5.

**[0038]** Because  $y1 > y2$  according to expression 3, the following expression is given:

$d2 < d1 \dots$  expression 6.

**[0039]** In short, when expression 1 ( $L2/L1 > L4/L3$ ) is satisfied, the width in the sub-scanning direction of the light-receiving surface 49a of the beam detector 49 can be reduced by ( $d1-d2$ ). The use of the laser beam scanner 12 according to the first embodiment can reduce the width in the sub-scanning direction of the light-receiving surface 49a of the beam detector 49 by ( $d1-d2$ ). Accordingly, the capacitance of the beam detector 49 can be reduced and the response of the beam detector 49 can be improved.

**[0040]** In addition, because the positions of laser beams incident upon the light-receiving surface 49a, after being emitted from the four laser light sources, can be made as close as possible to each other, variations in sensitivity of the light-receiving surface 49a, produced due to manufacturing conditions, can be accommodated. In other words, the four laser beams can be received at portions



having substantially the same sensitivity. Thus, a lag in the scan start timing is unlikely to occur between the four laser beams.

**[0041]** Further, the shorter the width in the sub-scanning direction of the light-receiving surface 49a, the smaller the size of the light-receiving surface 49a.

Thus, the beam detector can be made smaller and its mounting space can be reduced. As a result, the laser printer 1, incorporating the above-described multiple laser beam scanner, can be reduced in size.

**[0042]** Referring now to Figs. 5A through 5C and 6, a second embodiment of a laser beam scanner according to the invention will be described.

**[0043]** Fig. 5A is a schematic diagram showing a BD optical path sectioned along the sub-scanning direction. Fig. 5B illustrates the relationship between beam spots passing through a slit and a light-receiving surface 49a of a beam detector 49. Fig. 5C illustrates the relationship between beam spots incident upon the beam detector 49 and the light-receiving surface 49a of the beam detector 49. The structure of the laser beam scanner of the second embodiment is the same as that of the first embodiment except for the BD optical path.

**[0044]** As shown in Figs. 5A, 5B, 5C and 6, a member 48 formed with a slit 48a (Fig. 5B) is placed before the beam detector 49, and a converging lens 46 is placed between the member 48 and the beam detector 49. A laser beam LB reflected by a polygon mirror 23 is focused into the slit 48a in the BD optical path. Then the laser beam LB passing through the slit 48a is focused onto the light-receiving surface 49a (Fig. 5C) of the beam detector 49.

**[0045]** In this case,  $y_1$  is greater than  $y_2$ , and the lateral magnification in the sub-scanning direction of the optical system after the slit 48a is less than 1, that is,  $L_2/L_1 < 1$ . The relationship between  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  is arbitrary. When a spherical lens is used as the converging lens 46,  $x_1$  becomes greater than  $x_2$ .

**[0046]** In short, the width in the sub-scanning direction of the four light beam spots incident upon the light-receiving surface 49a of the beam detector 49 can be made shorter than that of the four light beam spots passing through the slit 48a. Accordingly, the same effect as in the first embodiment can be produced in this embodiment.

**[0047]** In addition, by adjusting the mounting position of the slit 48a in the main scanning direction, variations in scan start timing produced due to positioning

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**[0051]** A laser beam scanner according to the invention may be applicable to a printer provided in a copier or in a facsimile. Accordingly, the invention is intended to embrace all such alternatives and modifications which fall within the scope of the appended claims.